

THE



MAN.

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PRICE ONE CENT.

AMERICAN BANKING SYSTEM.

The following is the article of the Evening Post which we promised in our last:

We commence to-day, and shall continue from day to day, with such intermissions only as other demands upon our columns may render proper—the publication of a series of essays, on the subject of the AMERICAN BANKING SYSTEM, to which we earnestly invite the attention of our readers. These essays are written in a plain, intelligible style, and by a person having a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the subject of which he treats. They do not appear originally in this paper; but are copied from a book which has been a year and upwards before the public. That book is styled “A short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States, including an account of Provincial and Continental Paper Money; to which is prefixed an inquiry into the Principles of the System, with considerations of its effects on Morals and Happiness. The whole intended as a plain exposition of the way in which Paper Money and Money Corporations affect the interests of different portions of the community. By William M. Gouge.”* This book is divided into two parts; the first is the inquiry into the principles of the American Banking System, with considerations of its effects on morals and happiness; and the other a history of paper money and banking in this country. It is from the first part that we shall derive those essays which we propose to lay before our readers; and we shall copy the chapters literally, except only such alterations in the heading, and now and then, perhaps, such slight omissions, as may adapt them to newspaper circulation. The author, in compliance with our request, has kindly permitted us to make this use of his labors; a privilege which we hope, and, indeed, which we feel very sure, will not diminish the value of his copy right, since probably few of those whom our journal shall be the means of making acquainted with the merits of his excellent work, will rest contented with possessing it only in the inconvenient and imperfect form in which we present it to our readers. It is a book which we would wish to see in the hands of every citizen; and we hope no preconceived and erroneous notions of the dryness and difficulties of the subject will turn any rational mind from its perusal. There is no man of common sense who is not abundantly capable of understanding every word in the volume; and no man who understands it can fail to become highly interested. It has pleased the speculating, joint stock aristocracy of the land, for their own peculiar ends, to envelop the subject of banking with a deal of mystifying jargon; but the true principles and nature of the science, plainly set down, may be perfectly comprehended by any person having intellect sufficient to understand the four cardinal rules of arithmetic.

The time has come when the subject of Banking must be considered and acted upon in sober earnest, by the great body of the people, if they do not wish to be the slaves of stock jobbers, bank directors, and scheming speculators forever. The porter at the merchant's door has as deep and direct an interest in understanding this subject, as the merchant at his desk. It as much behoves the laborer, who rolls the kegs of specie into the vaults of a bank, to understand it, as it does the President or Cashier, who, on the strength of that specie, inundate the country with paper promises to pay, in lieu of money, and thence derive double, treble, and sometimes quadruple interest on their capital; if the capital itself be not (as with many banks it is) a mere nonentity—a name for nothing.

We entreat our readers, one and all, to read these valuable essays of Mr. Gouge. There are few to whom they will not impart some additional light; and to many they will open a new and wide field of most interesting and important reflection and information. They are short; and can therefore be read in a few moments. They are written with plainness and precision; and can therefore be perfectly understood on a first perusal. They are on a topic upon which all minds are fixed and all tongues converse; and therefore no one would

choose to be ignorant of the fundamental principles involved. They are on a topic, moreover, of deeper, higher, more permanent interest, than any which is limited by mere party considerations—a topic connected nearly and inseparably with the morals, the happiness, and the political destiny of this republic. The Banking System of the country has already been the parent of more misery, than all other descriptions of gaming together ten times over. If it continues unchanged, or essentially the same, for another century, it will make our government an aristocracy, the great mass of our people paupers, and give profligacy leave to stalk abroad at noonday, with uncovered front, shrinking from no gaze, and afraid of no punishment. Already have we made a prodigious stride towards such a state of things. Our bad banking system has created and fostered a spirit of speculation and gambling which has already had a pernicious effect on public morals. Dishonor and dishonesty are words of altered meaning from that which they formerly bore. Honest industry and the legitimate exercise of one's faculties have come to be considered very mechanical and plebeian modes of gaining a livelihood. A feverish thirst of wealth, no matter by what means acquired, is the insatiable appetite which our bank system has awakened. It sets people crazy to discover short cuts to riches. The lesson it teaches is

—rem facias—rem,
Si possis, recte—si non, quocunque modo rem.

The time has been when the convicted receiver of a bribe would not have dared to show his head in the community; and when the offerer of it would have met with universal execration. But now, Nicholas Biddle and his purchased creatures carry their heads as loftily as any men in society, and are even courted and eulogized by a party which claims to be composed of the great body of the intelligent and the wealthy of the land. Even those of them who affect to disapprove of the infamous course of the United States Bank, do so in the most mincing terms.

“Just hint a fault and hesitate dislike,”

and in the end justify the corruption of that institution by saying that it is no more than all other Banks practise to an equal relative extent. Is this so? Is the whole system one of bribery and corruption? Is it a system of monopoly, the tendency of which is to make the rich richer and the poor poorer? Does it foster and promote wild and unscrupulous speculation at the expense of honest industry? Is it a tax on the mechanic and laborer for the benefit of the wealthy and idle—a heavy tax which the producer has to pay to the consumer? If these things are so, they ought to be looked into and understood. No man should shrink from the investigation, and say, “I am willing to get along as my fathers got along before me. If the system is bad, it will at least not explode in my day, and let posterity take care of itself.” We are not getting along as well as our fathers did, but every day the evil—if it be an evil—is more widely spread, and more firmly rooted. If we are ever to rid ourselves of it, and supply its place with a better system, now is the time to begin.

Now is the time at least to acquaint ourselves with the subject, and prepare for action. The system is one of long continuance: it has grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength, and it will take time and care to unwind its tendrils from the tree round which they have fastened, preying on its juices, and impairing its vigor. This can be accomplished only by the great mass of the people—the mechanics, farmers, and laborers—those who have no direct interest in paper money corporations, and who, in their action on the subject, will look only to the greatest good of the greatest number. It is with the view of communicating to those classes—so far as the circulation of this journal may do so—the requisite degree of information, that we undertake the publication of the series of essays before alluded to; and we conclude these desultory remarks, as we began them, by strenuously recommending those essays to the attention of all our readers.

The work of Mr. Gouge, alluded to in the above excellent article, was noticed, by us on its first appearance, in the Daily Sentinel and Working Man's Advocate; but, though it was sent to all the other daily papers, we believe that not more than one

* This excellent book may be had at any of our principal bookstores. The price of it is one dollar.

or two of them condescended even to mention its existence. Whether this neglect of so important a work was owing to the want of a proper estimate of its importance, or to a settled hostility to popular rights and interests, on the part of other papers, we are at a loss to say; but the above article forces upon us the opinion that the latter was the case with the Post, and we rejoice to find that the talented and able Editors of that paper have been since brought to think on the important subject of Banking, and that their thinking has led them to expose the notorious evils of the system.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 12.

Sundry memorials respecting the removal of the deposits and the renewal of the charter of the Bank were presented. Mr. Leigh, of Virginia, in presenting one of them, made a speech on the constitutional power of the President over the public money of the country. He was replied to by Mr. Forsyth and Mr. King, of Georgia. The special order of the day being the removal of the Deposites, Mr. Tallmadge, of this State, rose and addressed the Senate in support of the views and acts of the Secretary of the Treasury. The adjournment took place before his speech was concluded.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, March 12.

Mr. Polk remarked that as the documents annexed to the report of the Committee of Ways and Means were in the course of printing, and as the object of postponing the consideration of the report was to have them printed for the information of the House, previous to discussion, he felt it necessary to move that the further consideration of the report be postponed until Tuesday next. This motion was resisted by Messrs. Wilde and Ellsworth, who urged the importance of an immediate settlement of the question whether the deposits were to remain where they are now placed. Mr. Burgess said that it was not necessary to wait for the documents. The House did not want precedents and *dicta* to ascertain whether the Secretary had violated the law and brought ruin and destruction on the nation, when it was openly avowed that it was not the Secretary, but the President, who had the power over the public purse. Mr. Mason said he hoped that when the subject should come up in a tangible shape the gentleman from Rhode Island would show the same disposition to act speedily upon it that he now did. The motion was further debated by several members, and the result was a postponement of the subject until Tuesday.

Mr. Polk then moved that the rule of the House be suspended so as to enable him to offer a resolution for making the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means the standing order of the day for Tuesday next at one o'clock, and every succeeding day, Saturdays excepted, at the same hour, until disposed of. The House consented to suspend the rule, and the resolution was offered. Mr. Polk then asked for a suspension of the rule which prevented its immediate consideration, which was agreed to. Mr. Mercer opposed the resolution. Mr. J. Q. Adams said that if the resolution passed it was extremely probable that no other subjects would be considered this session. As to the settlement of the question in the House, he did not care a straw whether it took place now or three months hence. A decision in the House would not decide the question. It had been said that it was in vain to apply to the Executive for relief; he would say that it was equally vain to apply to that House. The people must look to themselves and themselves alone. He believed that the vote on this subject would be the same three months hence with what it would be now. After some further discussion, the resolution being modified so as to permit petitions and resolutions to be presented on Monday, was adopted.

FEMALE LABOR.—The low rate of female labor is a grievance of the very first magnitude, and pregnant with the most mighty ills to society. It demands the most serious consideration of those whose situations in life give them influence upon manners and customs. This unjust arrangement of remuneration for services performed diminishes their importance of women in society—renders them more helpless and dependent—destroys in the lower walks of life much of the inducements to marriage—and of course in the same degree increases the temptations to licentiousness. It is difficult to conceive why, even in those branches, wherein both sexes are engaged, there should be such an extreme degree of disparity in the recompense of labor as every person acquainted with the subject knows to exist.—*Sun*.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 12.

Mr. Hubbard called for the consideration of the communication presented yesterday, from James Perkins, in relation to the 7th Ward Bank. Mr. Van Schaick stated that he was requested by Mr. Perkins, to move that the communication be referred to a select committee, which motion he made. After considerable discussion the communication, on motion of Mr. Tracy, was laid on the table.

The Committee of the Whole had again under consideration the bill to change the Northern termination of the Chenango Canal.

ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, March 12.

Petitions presented and referred: for a renewal of the agricultural law of 1820; of inhabitants of Niagara county, to tax church property; of inhabitants of Onondaga county, to repeal the law abolishing imprisonment for debt. By Mr. HERTTLL, of citizens of New York, against exempting church property from taxation.

Mr. CARGILL reported a bill to incorporate the New York Methodist mutual benefit society.

Mr. MARVIN reported against the bill requiring manufacturing incorporations to file with the Comptroller an annual statement of their affairs, on the ground that it affected the charter of more than one incorporation and was in conflict with the eighth joint rule. Report laid on the table.

The House concurred with the Senate in their amendments to the bills incorporating the Utica Hibernian Benevolent Society, and authorizing the commissioners of school money in the city and county of New York, to use a part of the special school tax money to pay their expenses.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the *Oneida County Bank*. Mr. Humphrey moved to strike out the 7th section of the bill, which provides for the sale of the stock at auction.

Mr. A. J. Parker, avowed himself opposed to the pattern bill, and with a view to dispose of it at once, he effected a substitute for the whole bill. Mr. P's substitute was in the usual form of existing Bank charters.

Mr. HAIGHT proposed, with the consent of the mover, still further to modify the motion, for the purpose of remedying an evil which he thought all would acknowledge existed, by moving an additional section to the bill, providing that this corporation should not issue notes of a less denomination than — dollars. The Committee rose without taking a question.

BRIDGEPORT, March 12.—*Horrid Outrage.*—A most horrible outrage on the laws of the State was committed in this borough on the evening of the 4th inst. An Irishman, whose Christian name is Thomas, (surname not known) fell foul of a man of the name of Abijah Bassett and beat him in such a manner as to cause his death. The Irishman, it seems, boarded with, and worked for Bassett at sawing wood. On the evening mentioned, he asked Bassett for some money, which he, (Bassett,) refused, saying that he had but a dollar, with which he wished to buy provision at the market. This, it is supposed, displeased the fellow, as he left the room immediately. After some minutes he returned, and commenced an assault on Mr. Bassett's wife. Having knocked her down, he turned upon Mr. Bassett, and struck him on the head with a gun with such force as to break it. He then seized and pitched him out of the house through a window, where he again struck him several blows on the head with a large three cornered stick, each of which made a deep gash. The fellow then left his victim, and loitered about the neighborhood during the remainder of the evening—he finally went to the house of a Mr. Merwin, in Mutton Lane, where he spent the night. Mr. Bassett died about four o'clock in the morning. The affair occasioned little or no excitement until in the morning, after Mr. Bassett's death; search was then made for the Irishman but he was no where to be found. Pursuit has been made, from day to day, in the direction he is supposed to have gone, but without success. The course he took was west. He was seen the first day, by Jesup Banks, Esq. on the western turnpike, and pursued by him some distance, but being alone he gave up the chase as hopeless. He has since been heard of at different places, the last of which was North Stamford. A reward of \$50 has been offered by the select men of this town for his apprehension.—*Farmer*.

Our accounts are most cheering from almost every District of Virginia. The good people of this "unterrified Commonwealth" will never submit to a dangerous and unconstitutional Institution.—*Richmond Enq.*

THE MAN.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1834.

Persons who wish "THE MAN" delivered to them daily, are requested to leave their names at the office, or with one of the carriers.

No complete files will be reserved after this week.

"THE MAN" will give all necessary information respecting, and steadily advocate the interests of, TRADES UNIONS, and will endeavor to raise the compensation of FEMALE LABOR.

TO THE READERS OF "THE MAN."

We are happy to announce to our readers that the publication of this paper is no longer an "experiment." "The Man" will continue to appear daily.

Those of our readers who do not wish to be at the trouble of paying daily for the paper, may have it delivered to them payable by the week, by leaving their address at the office, or notifying one of the carriers to that effect. It will be necessary, however, for those who pay by the week, to be punctual, as the carriers give credit on their own responsibility, and no allowance is made for bad debts.

We shall be glad if those who wish to receive "The Man" regularly, will send in their names immediately, as it will facilitate our arrangements for the punctual delivery of the paper.

CASH DUTIES.—The amount of duties paid in cash at the Custom House in this city, from the 4th of March, 1833, to the 11th of March instant, exceeds three millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Under the old system of imports, the cash duties on the same amount of importations, would have been less than the odd hundreds of thousands.

Mr. Selden has been in the city, and his new master, Emperor Biddle, is here now. The Democratic Chronicle relates the following anecdote of Mr. S.

This gentleman, said one of Mr. Selden's attendants, is going to be one of our constables in the 15th ward. Indeed, replied Mr. S.—glad to hear it; you will find it a profitable business, sir, and no doubt will be elected. Of course, rejoined the attendant. But, answered the gentleman, I am not a candidate, and do not wish the office. Oh, you must not decline, continued Mr. S.—I have a great deal of business in this ward—rents to collect among other things; and my business alone will be worth six hundred dollars to you. Can't help it, gentlemen, I don't train in your company.

[Extract from the New York Enquirer, Wednesday Morning, January 31st, 1827.]

Speaking of Andrew Jackson—"it is safe to say that he is a man of sound sense, and undoubted integrity and patriotism and great moral and personal courage, free from dangerous ambition and corrupt practices, decisive in his movements and courteous in his manners, a friend to State Rights, and a Republican in principle and practice. There can be no danger in electing such a man the President of a free people."

Certainly not. On the contrary there will be much propriety in sustaining the man who has so literally fulfilled Noah's prophecy.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday 4th inst. six men were engaged in navigating a flat boat, laden with stone coal, down the Youghiogony river. On approaching the Little Falls, in Fayette county, it was discovered that the boat was not in the middle of the chute, which is very narrow and very rapid. Their fate seemed as inevitable as it was appalling. Consternation and dismay overwhelmed the party. One or two abandoned the boat, and made for the shore. The others remained in mute despair, and were carried over the Falls with the boat, which turned sideways in its passage, and was capsize and sunk with its contents. Four were drowned, and two got ashore with great difficulty.

MORE CONSEQUENCES OF THE "PRESSURE."—Arrived, Ship Erie, Funck, Havre, 21 Jan., Specie and Gold Coin, to J. J. Boyd; Ship Albany, Hawkins, Havre, Specie and Gold Coin to Wm. Whitlock, jr.

All pensions granted under the act of Jan. 7, 1832, are now payable at the Mechanics' Bank, and those previously granted, are paid as usual at the U. S. Bank.—*Transcript.*

POLICE REPORT—FRIDAY.

James Kingsland, a boy about 19 years old was charged with stealing a saddle and bridle from Henry Russell a butcher. Kingsland said he was requested by a young man whose name he not know, to steal the saddle and bridle and leave them at 15 Bowery—and that he would give him a remuneration of 10s.—Kingsland in compliance with the request committed the theft, while Russell's brother was in the act of taking the horses to water, and left them at the appointed places without having received the promised compensation. On his return home he met some boys, in quest of the saddle, to whom he confessed himself the thief. The magistrate gave directions to have the boy taken into custody till further investigation is made to find out the young man who promised the reward.

John Owens was brought up for an assault on C. McCusky, in Mott st. last night—McCusky was most inhumanly beaten, and his face dreadfully cut. Ordered to find bail in \$200 to answer the charge at the sessions.

John Denney, a silk weaver, No. 134 Monroe street, was brought to the police office charged with having beaten his wife, on Sunday last.

Sarah Cooke, an apprentice to the said Denney, swore that she, on hearing the screams of Mrs. Denney, ran to her assistance, and discovered her to have been most cruelly and unmercifully beaten, her arm was rendered powerless, by a blow given by Denney—that he this day repeated a similar attack without any provocation.

The magistrate after lecturing him on his inhuman conduct committed him.—*Dem. Chron.*

AN EDITORIAL FAILURE.—A late attempt to get up an Editorial Convention in Maine, has proved a complete failure. The Gardiner Intelligencer states that it was attended by Dr. Holmes, the Editor of the Maine Farmer, and no one else! The Editor of the Portland Courier waggishly expresses a hope that the Doctor will report the proceedings of the Convention, and inform the public what rules were adopted for the improvement of the Press, &c.

LOWER CANADA.—The address to the King, embodying ninety-two resolutions, demanding the impeachment of the governor-in-chief, &c. finally passed the assembly on the night of the 1st inst., yeas 43, nays 20. An address to the governor, praying him to transmit the address to the King, was also adopted; and the governor received the assembly with their address on the 4th inst. Mr. Morin had been appointed to go to London, as bearer of the resolutions, and about £300 had been subscribed for that purpose.

ANOTHER STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.—A Cincinnati paper of the 4th inst. states that the steam boat Bannor collapsed her flue, on the 23d ult. 27 miles below St. Louis. The engineer was badly scalded—the chambermaid has not been heard of since, and it is believed that she jumped overboard and was drowned.

The fellow referred to in this paper of last Friday, as having committed an outrageous offence against the laws of God and society, was the Reverend Benjamin Wade! We did not state his offence correctly, and it is proper to add, that common decency forbids that we should make it known to the people.—*Prov. Guz.*

There are several hundreds of poor Swiss in the city without employment and without bread, who cannot even speak our language.—*Sun.*

Ladies will sooner pardon want of sense than want of manners.

MARRIAGES.

March 12, by the Rev. J. F. Schroder, Nathaniel Bowditch Blunt, to Livius Henrietta, daughter of N. W. Strong.
March 9, by the Rev. Henry Chase, John Morniso, of Baltimore, Md., to Miss Sarah Playford, late of Norfolk, England.

DEATHS.

March 14, Catharine A., daughter of Randall Smith, aged 13 months.
March 13, Sarah Ann, daughter of the late Abm. Russell, Jr., aged 14.
March 13, Mrs. Ruth Goodwin, aged 63, relict of the late Richard Goodwin, of East Hartford county.
March 13, widow Ann McGovernan, aged 55.
March 13, Emma Matilda, daughter of Linus W. Stephens.
March 13, Mrs. Eliza Price, wife of Thomas Price.
March 13, Lawrence Hilyer, aged 23.
At St. Augustine, Feb. 24, Robert W. Pearsall, of the firm of Pearsall, Stanton & Co., of this city.

WANTED.—Two or three more active Men, of good address, to take routes of "The Man" Apply this day. mh15

(From the Richmond Enquirer.)

YES AND NO.—ADDRESSED TO A LADY.

Ah! No is but a homely word,
Therefore do not say so;
'Tis all that my despair has fear'd,
Then, Lady, say not No.

It is a word so cold and hard,
My bosom withers so;
Oh! let my heart from it be spar'd,
Oh, Lady, say not No!

The dagger sinking to my heart,
The ruffian's ruthless blow,
Have not for me so keen a smart
As that cold, dead word No.

Sweet is thy lip and fair thy cheek,
Thine eyes with beauty glow;
Let not thy lip that cold word speak,
Oh, Lady, say not No.

Louisa, 1834.

Yes is a sweet word—sweeter far,
And full of happiness;
Then lady, listen to my prayer,
And gently whisper, Yes.

A word so full of love and peace,
Your lip should love to express;
And all my fears and pangs will
If you will whisper, Yes. [cease]

You see me pale and trembling now,
And all my pangs confess;
But soon with joy this heart shall
If you will whisper Yes. [glow]

Yes tells a tale of peace for me,
It says my path you'll bless;
It tells eternal love for thee,
Then, lady, whisper Yes.

LOUISAENSIS.

SONNET TO SPRING.

Spring comes, we breath it on the balmy gale,
We see it in the green reviving soil
That quickens in the sun beam;—all abroad,
We hear it in the thousand notes that hail,
With joyous minstrelsy, the joyous birth
Of nature, like the Phoenix, from her grave,
High mounts the sun; the floweret spangled earth,
Joys in his smile, and at his smile the wave,
Bursting its icy fetters, leaps along;
The sparkling waters bounding wide and free.
Spring prompts the gambols of the lambkin throng,
Spring prompts the buzzing of the waken'd bee;
Spring prompts all things to love and song.

LIVINGSTON BARD.

"THE FAR WEST."

A traveller in one of the Western States thus jocosely describes one of his adventures:—

"We passed through Perkin, Canton, Memphis, Arcadia, Moscow, and Constantinople. Shortly after we had left the latter place, our driver, recollecting that he had not remembered something, would, in spite of us, return. In wheeling, he of course, came round with great speed, and a flourish full of stage effect. The effects were not so pleasant, for the stage was upset.

Then rose from earth to sky a dreadful yell,
Then squall'd the timid, and lay still the brave,—
While some were tumbled in a heap, pell-mell,
As if they plunged into the roaring wave.

And first, an universal sound there rush'd,
Louder than the loud ocean, like the smash
Of window glass; and then all was hush'd
Save the fierce driver, and the fruitless dash
Of some tough fist against the panels; then a slam
Of doors, accompanied with the convulsive —
Of some strong passenger in great agony.

My elongated acquaintance was much frightened; he scrambled, and kicked and groaned, and in endeavoring to get out, he inserted his foot into another's pantaloons pocket, and tore the lower garment more horribly than our worthy Governor could even imagine. One fellow lay upon his back, and pommelled cruelly a person who stood upon his leg. Hats were knocked into six cornered ones, cocked ones, and all sorts. A fellow who in happier moments had been my left-hand neighbor, received a blow on the scone which drove his hat far over his eyes; he stood half-bent, trembling with exertion, unable to make his beaver go off or come off. A little boy in the corner, who thought he had eaten his last of sugar candy, was repeating very rapidly and sincerely, "Now I lay me down to sleep," &c. "Oh, my poor husband!" groaned the lady as she imagined she could see death with the naked eye:—"Blast your poor husband," gasped a man whose head she sat on, "do get off!" A thought struck one man—"Driver!" shouted he, "hold the horses!" "Be quiet, or you'll frighten the horses," was the answer. "Driver, open the door!" "Thunder and Mars! where's my coat-tail?" One person who was smoking out of the window when we were upset, fell with his segar to the cheek of another, who roared, "take care, you burn!" A thick-set, square-built man, was resting with his neck and shoulder on the back seat, with his legs around the neck of one who was rising. "I'll sue the pro—" and just then the lady made a scramble, a trip and a tumble, and caught his nose with a desperate grip, to which she clung for support, and it was a goodly handle."

Marry your sons when you will, your daughters when you can.

Novelty is always handsome.

TENTH WARD.

A respectable meeting of the democratic republican electors of the 10th ward, was held at Military Hall, corner of G and and Ludlow streets on Wednesday evening, March 12th, 1834. John W. Hardenbrook, was called to the chair, Samuel J. Willis, and J. H. Hobert Haws, were appointed Secretaries. The call of the General Committee being read, it was on motion Resolved, That a retiring committee be appointed to nominate three individuals to represent this ward in general committee at Tammany Hall, to designate a suitable candidate to be supported at the ensuing election for Mayor of this city; the retiring committee reported the following individuals, viz:—Gideon Ostrander, Samuel J. Willis, Thos. K. Kollinger, The names having been separately put, were unanimously approved.

Resolved, That the retiring committee be appointed to nominate 13 persons to select suitable candidates to be supported for the charter offices, for the ensuing year when the following gentlemen were named and duly selected viz:—Niel Gray, B. J. Messerole, F. Van Tassel, George Ricard, Robert Cochran, John Buckout, Henry Uisbuer, William Marshall, senr. Alexander Ming, jr. James Loxier, Samuel Purdy, Samuel Williams and Jonathan Purdy.

The following resolutions were then proposed and unanimously accepted.

Whereas, in the opinion of this meeting, the present period is a crisis in the affairs of this nation and a time when the friends of our free institutions are called upon to elect whom they will serve, their country or its monied oppressor. Whether they will bow down at the shrine of a political dragon, or to the holy one of their liberties and their rights. Therefore it is

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Bank of the United States is a fountain of corruption, whose polluted streams are fast poisoning the moral condition of the people, stimulating them to speculation and gambling in stocks and lands, with a view to become rich at one bold stroke, rather than to follow the slow but honest pursuits of industry. That it is the stronghold of aristocratic power that enables the few to live in idleness at the expense of the many who labor; an unequal distributor of property that is fast conveying all the real estate of this country into the possession of the worshippers of this paper God.

Resolved, That we repose full confidence in the wisdom and integrity of a majority of the immediate representatives of the people of the United States: let them but follow the beacon light held up to them by their Committee of Ways and Means, and this country triumphs in this third war of independence over an enemy more dangerous to the liberties of the republic than the allied sovereigns of Europe.

Resolved, That this meeting see in the retaliatory measures pursued by the Bank the primary, and in the conduct of these men and presses that "have been bought up like cattle in the market" the secondary causes that have brought on this devoted community the distress it now bears; and believing this to be the true state of things, we feel ourselves called upon by every tie that binds man to a free government to follow to the death a monied aristocracy which has shown itself more dangerous to our liberties than the arms of all the despots in the world united.

Resolved, That the United States Bank, by corrupting the public press, by intimidating the public mind, by creating division amongst the people, by exciting the rich against the poor, by waging war against the nation from which it derives its existence and its treasure, is guilty of a foul, unpardonable crime, and well deserves the death to which it is speedily inevitably doomed.

Resolved, That we owe a great national debt, one that we never can expect to be able to pay; not of money but of gratitude, to him who has borne much, has "suffered much, and is willing to suffer more," for his beloved country's sake; and that we will not leave that debt to be paid by our posterity entirely, but will endeavor to pay some of it ourselves.

Resolved, That on the subject of representation, we acknowledge but TWO courses, either a full and faithful compliance with the will of the constituency, or a prompt resignation of the trust, the duties of which cannot longer be conscientiously discharged.

Resolved, That we freely give to our enemies DUDLEY SELDEN, who, false to his pledges and his trust, has sold his birthright for a mess of pottage; let him take the plaudits of the rich and mercenary, but he shall never again receive the suffrages of the free.

Resolved, That our confidence in the general and state administration is increased, and that in our opinion the constitution is safer in the hands of true republicans, than in those of the Bank men and Hartford Conventionists.

Resolved, That as we have fallen on times that require our utmost vigilance, we cannot press too strongly on the nominating committees the necessity to nominate none to office that do not respond to the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the democratic papers. Adjourned.

JOHN W. HARDENBROOK, Chairman.

Sam J. Willis, } Secretaries.
J. H. H. Haws, }

PARK THEATRE.

This Evening, the SOLDIER'S COURTSHIP, SCAN MAG or the Village Gossip, and HIGH, LOW, JACK, AND THE GAME.

FOREIGN ARRIVALS.

Ship Albany, Hawkins, from Havre, Jan. 9.
Ship Erie, Funk, from Havre, Jan. 2, to J. J. Boyd & Co.
Ship Helen, Butman, from Liverpool, Jan. 22, to A. Richards.
Brig Dido, Chase, of Boston, 22 days from Manzanilla, Cuba.
Columbian brig Soto, Steingard, from Curacao, Feb. 26.
Brig Sardin, Ritchie, from Rochelle, Jan. 30, to J. Durand & Co.
Brig Noble, Woodside, of Brunswick, from Matanzas, Feb. 28.
British brig Henrietta, Kinney, 25 days from Turks Island.
Brig Chanticleer, Martin, 14 days from Port au Prince.
Brig Stag, Anderson, from Laguayra, to G. G. & S. Howland.

PASSENGERS.

By the ship Helen, from Liverpool—Nineteen in the steerage.
By the Chanticleer, from Port au Prince—Rt. Rev. Bishop England, of Charleston; Rev. T. Birmingham, Messrs. Pisard, P. Frances, and Richard Newton.
By brig Stag, from Laguayra—Messrs. Manson and Scholfield.
By brig Planter, from Charleston—Charles Augustine and lady, J. Thompson, G. Young, T. Lent, A. Smith, L. Lapie, B. G. Arthur, Mr. Burns and son, and 3 in the steerage.
By ship Albany, from Havre—A. Feullet, of France, W. Seaton, of the U. S. Navy, H. Maier, of Switzerland; P. Piston, of New York; T. Faber, of do.; A. Caselle, of France.